

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly THE COURIER

Circulates Wherever Coke
Is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 37, NO. 47.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1915.

EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

LITTLE INQUIRY FOR CONTRACT COKE FOR SECOND HALF BUT MUCH CONFIDENCE

Expressed in Coming Steel Boom Which Merchant Operators Say

MUST SOON OVERTAKE THEM

In Consequence Some Producers Have Marked Their Second Half Coke Up to \$2 per Ton; No Demand for Spot; Foundry Coke Movement.

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The volume of inquiry for second half furnace coke does not grow as the last month of the first half arrives. A canvass of the trade indicates that there are very few attempts to procure this month the great bulk of the coke trading having been done for the full year. In a few instances contracts were made for the first quarter or first half and then extended to embrace the remainder of the year. At the time the contracting was done the coke sellers were naming prices that appeared rather attractive to furnace interests, for they quoted say \$1.75 to \$1.85 for first quarter, \$1.65 to \$1.75 for first half and \$1.75 for the full year. Nearly everyone expected conditions to improve very decidedly as the year wore along and consumers felt they were paying a small advance for protection over the full year, by paying \$1.75 for the year instead of \$1.70 or a trifle under for the first half only.

The continued improvement in the steel trade, which is noted even in the past few months, makes coke operators still more anxious to hold on to prices. They regard it largely as an incident that the steel trade improvement has not thus far affected the merchant blast furnaces to any great extent, so that while many steel works furnaces have been in only a few merchant furnaces have blown in. They expect the improvement to reach the merchant furnaces sometime in the next few weeks and that covers the market will improve easily and by quarters rather than nickels. As it is operators are firm on \$1.75 as minimum for second half than they have been at any time lately. Indeed, there is only a limited tonnage to be picked up at that price, many operators holding out for about \$2.00, but as long as there is \$1.75 coke available that is the quotable market. This is what the first half would pay.

Promot foundry coke is in no demand at all and the market is made by the few odd cars that could be picked up any day at \$1.50. Even for delivery over the single month of June the market is higher at \$1.60, showing how limited is the tonnage available at the lower price.

Furnace coke on contract is moving somewhat more freely than a month or two ago. The furnace tonnage is taking shipments very regularly, there being no cases of buyers desiring shipments to be suspended or curtailed temporarily.

Foundry coke for prompt shipment is in fair demand, but is hardly as active as week or two ago. Contracts for the twelvemonth beginning July 1 continue at the fair price and each week a few more tons are rounded up by the regular sellers.

Standard foundry coke of best grade is held very steadily at \$2.40, while less well known brands can be picked up without much difficulty at \$2.20 for the twelvemonth and with no difficulty at all for six months. Prompt foundry coke continues to show a fair demand. The market is quoted as follows:

TRANSFER THOMPSON'S STOCK

One Company Shares Placed in Trust to Secure Notes to First National.

UNIONTOWN, May 29.—The court today approved of the transfer from McCombs, Lyons & Gordon of New York to the Comptroller of the Currency of 3,000 shares of stock in the Liberty Coal Company, and 2,000 shares of the Westmoreland & Coke Company, the property of J. V. Thompson, a partner of J. H. Straw, receiver of the First National Bank.

The shares are to be held in trust by Comptroller John Stepton Williams and cannot be sold until March 1916. If in the meantime Mr. Thompson desires to redeem the shares he may do so for a sum not to exceed \$75,000.

The transfer is made to secure payment of notes of Mr. Thompson's to the First National Bank. The coal companies whose stock is involved are the West Virginia concerns.

HARRY C. SMITH DISSolved.
Plans for little iron making company by Barnes & Smith Co. Company have been completed. It is proposed to organize a new company to take over the plant and raise \$1,500,000 for working capital. The new company will have \$1,500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock and \$2,000,000 common. Under the terms of the exchange the present preferred stockholders would receive 40% of their holdings in new common and the holders of the present common will receive 10% new common.

Crusher Is in Operation.
The Oliver Iron Mining Company has instructed the employees at Escanaba to operate the crushing plant at North Escanaba at full capacity. It will be the first time in four years that the plant has been operated at high pressure.

Rebuilding Orders.
The Lehigh Valley railroad has let contracts for the rebuilding of 2,000 box cars. The cost will exceed \$800,000.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1915.				WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1915.				
	DISTRICT.	Ovens	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	20,840	13,120	7,720	17,400	20,810	12,714	8,626	18,192	18,192
Lower Connellsville	17,420	10,644	6,770	14,200	17,420	10,163	6,657	14,589	14,589
Totals	38,260	23,764	14,496	31,600	38,260	22,877	15,283	30,681	30,681
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FURNACE OVENS.									
Connellsville	10,637	10,765	5,572	14,640	16,637	10,155	6,482	13,210	13,210
Lower Connellsville	5,532	3,982	1,470	5,352	5,532	3,800	1,692	5,084	5,084
Totals	22,169	14,847	7,042	18,992	22,169	11,015	8,184	18,317	18,317
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ALUMINATE OVENS.									
Connellsville	4,203	2,355	1,618	31,100	4,203	2,350	1,644	32,810	32,810
Lower Connellsville	11,868	6,762	5,300	88,153	11,868	6,063	5,205	90,708	90,708
Totals	16,071	8,917	7,154	110,013	16,071	8,062	7,109	123,518	123,518
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SHIPMENTS.									
To Pittsburgh	3,048	Cars.			2,004	Cars.			
To Points West of Pittsburgh	4,474	Cars.			4,514	Cars.			
To Points East of the Region	929	Cars.			984	Cars.			
Totals	8,411	Cars.			8,102	Cars.			

Production and Output.

COKE PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS ESTABLISH NEW HIGH RECORDS

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.	
Pittsburgh	8.75
Youngstown and Valley	1.20
Cleveland	1.60
Columbus	1.65
Tulsa	1.85
Detroit	2.10
Milwaukee	2.70
Calgary	2.55
E. St. Louis	1.84
Belle	1.65
Harrisburg	1.70
Baltimore	1.80
Philadelphia	2.05
New York	2.85

Production Goes to 316,000 Tons and Shipments to 315,000 Tons

AND BOOM NOT YET ARRIVED

Increased Eastern Business Because of Export Shipments Feature of Week; Some Coke Shipped for Far New Zealand; Sold at the Wharf.

The Connellsville coke trade has made a new high record for the year, production advancing to 316,000 tons and shipments to 315,000 tons. The running time of the region was about six days per week, but it will probably be reduced somewhat this week, the leading furnace interest, which ran six days last week being scheduled to run but five days this week. The volume of trade will not, however, be seriously curtailed. The boom in the steel business has not yet reached the merchant furnace men. Consequently the merchant coke operators still have something coming to them from the furnace trade. The coke men are looking for work, but are not finding it in the faith each week, a fact which is evidenced by the growing strength of the furnace coke market.

A feature of the week was the increase of 8,000 tons in Eastern shipments due chiefly to export business to Baltimore and Philadelphia. This coke is delivered at the wharf, but is destined for points in South America and New Zealand. It is designed for smelting purposes and the grade is high and good deal of it was stock. The merchant ovens fell off somewhat in production in spite of the growing strength of the furnace coke market.

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Production for the week ending Saturday, May 29th, was 316,890 tons of which the merchant interest made 119,615 tons and the furnace interest 197,285 tons. By districts the Connellsville region produced 174,800 tons and the Lower Connellsville region 142,690 tons. Compared with the previous week this indicates that the production increased its output 14,102 tons and the merchant interest 14,028 tons. The running time of the region last week was very good. Of the 8,817 merchant ovens in operation, 4,689 ran six days, 3,189 five days, 792 four days, 1,006 four days and 40 three days, making an average of 5.86 days. Of the 14,847 furnace ovens in operation, 13,091 ran six days, 200 five days, 1,006 four days and 40 three days, making an average running time of 6.55 days.

Shipments for the week ending Saturday, May 29th, aggregated 315,523 tons consigned as follows:

District.	Cars.	Tons.
Pittsburgh	5,048	11,453
West	4,476	12,310
East	920	21,734

Compared with the previous week the shipments increased in shipments of 16,473 tons, due largely to increased eastern shipments of 8,567 tons. Pittsburg shipments increased 3,208 tons, but western shipments declined 1,553 tons.

During the week the H. C. Frick Coke Company fired 872 ovens as noted in our last report, while the merchant interest put out 36 ovens at McKeesport, 50 at Thompson No. 1 and 5 scattering.

Production and shipments for 1915 to date, by weeks, in tons, were as follows:

Week	East	West	Total
Jan. 2	15,598	14,072	31,670
Jan. 9	15,747	14,250	30,000
Jan. 16	14,253	13,828	28,081
Jan. 23	13,828	18,849	32,677
Jan. 30	13,788	18,750	32,492
Feb. 6	15,191	17,830	33,080
Feb. 13	16,193	18,900	35,093
Feb. 20	16,547	18,574	35,121
Feb. 27	15,495	21,690	37,095
Mar. 6	15,971	20,637	36,976
Mar. 13	16,214	20,917	37,131
Mar. 20	16,109	21,067	37,176
Mar. 27	16,109	21,067	37,176
Apr. 3	15,289	20,942	36,231
Apr. 10	15,111	21,120	36,230
Apr. 17	15,047	22,402	37,449
Apr. 24	15,621	21,477	37,098
May 1	15,620	21,727	37,347
May 8	15,542	21,727	37,269
May 15	14,639	21,777	36,010
May 22	14,919	22,109	37,084
May 29	14,815	26,820	35,635</

**AUSTRALIA PLANS
RAIL MILLS; HAS
BEEN BUYING HERE**

New Railroad Will Open Rich Ore and Coal Fields.

U. S. EXPERTS ARE IN DEMAND

Native Mills Expected to Supply the Rails for New Line of Which 1,000 Miles Must Yet be Built. Countries Seek Independence in Iron Needs.

For a new railroad that is being built across Australia from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie to connect with the transcontinental lines steel works have recently been opened at Wauchope in the vicinity of the great coal fields at Newcastle and the Hunter River valley. In Western Australia the Australian government has had only the establishment for the reduction of iron ore and the production of iron and steel that at Lithgow also in New South Wales. The new works which have been established by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company controls the famous silver lead mines at Broken Hill. It is situated on navigable waters. Expert workmen from foundries in the United States in increasing numbers have been engaged for the works at Port Augusta. The establishment of these works is of interest to American business men since it makes the first successful effort by an Australian to make their own steel rails. The ore used comes from a hill known as Iron Knob in South Australia and the amount already in sight is estimated at more than twenty-five millions of tons. A good quality of coke is also obtained from the coal fields of Newcastle nearby while deposits of limestone are abundant. All that is necessary therefore for the development is a large iron smelter. At present there is no plant in New South Wales. Up to the present by far the most valuable of the imports taken by Australia from the United States have consisted of iron and steel bars, ingots, hoppers, tanks, wire, etc. The new steel works at Port Augusta will be equipped for the production of all these.

Iron ore with a high percentage of metal is found in various localities in all the states of the commonwealth of Australia. It is long known her capacity in this direction but has so far not been able to make use of the resources she possesses.

This new east and west railroad line will be supplied throughout its nearly 1,000 miles via the completed with rails from this establishment. More than this, another a rate of 1,000 miles of almost equal length is projected in the commonwealth as a part of the second transcontinental line from Port Augusta in the south to Port Augusta in the north being part of a program. Approximately 200 miles of this have been constructed leading 1,200 to be built. For the building of this line heretofore the commonwealth government has obtained large supplies of steel rails from the United States. The Australian federal government has already issued to price orders with the new works at Port Augusta. The results of the new works will follow with others for local consumption.

Although having an abundance of coke limestone and iron ore Australia has long been obliged because she had no local reduction works to depend upon other countries for her supply of manufactured iron. Independent of iron manufacturers in India and elsewhere are the products of metallurgical plants in Australia. The result of this is that evidence of this realization is found in the fact that the commonwealth government has recently set aside a bounty of \$750,000 to be expended over a period of four years for the production of all kinds of Australian iron.

OFFICIALS ON TRIP

Consolidation Coal Company Officers on Way to Fairmont. A special Baltimore & Ohio train of five coaches carrying officials of the Consolidation Coal Company and a number of prominent bankers passed through here Monday about 10 o'clock from Jenners to Fairmont.

The trip was made to look over the property of the company in Somerset county and the Fairmont field.

VALLEY MEN JUBLANT OVER PYMATUNING DAM MEASURE

Action of the Recent Legislature Means an End to Big Flood Losses.

Iron and steel manufacturers in the Shenango and Beaver valleys are jubilant over the passing of the Pymatuning dam bill. The bill provides for an expenditure of \$1,700,000 for the construction of the dam, the money to be expended over a period of five years. For many years iron and steel plants in the two valleys have been hampered by lack of water. In many instances the plants were compelled to stop to wait for the arrival of the dam. With the construction of the dam there will be an ample supply for all the works.

The dam will be in Crawford county. The reservoir covers 10,100 acres in the southwestern part of the country at the headwaters of the Shenango river while six square miles of it will be 20 feet deep. The dam will be 1,000 feet wide, one-half mile long, a lake with a longer shore line than Chautauqua will be formed dotted by several islands. Connoisseur Lake, the mile-long lake in the south, and it is only 100 yards wide, and has a depth of 100 feet. The dam will have a 17 square miles of water and will impound 1,000,000,000 gallons of water. It would be 20 feet deep. A concrete spillway will be used for low water and during the depth of the water during the rental during the wet season and thus holding the floods and letting it gradually during the dry season to supply water to the populous valley below.

ROBY URGES SAFETY FIRST

Mine Inspector Concludes Oral Examination of Mine Foremen.

In pressing upon the minds of the 1915 class of mine foremen the need of exercising the utmost of diligence in avoiding fatal accidents, Mine Inspector F. C. Roby, concluded the oral examinations yesterday after a six-month course with an address replete with interesting statistics and advice.

The largest percentage of fatalities in the mines in the fall of the year date stated Mr. Roby. He quoted figures to show that from 40 to 80 per cent of fatal accidents are due to falls. The next greatest number of fatalities are due to the explosion of gas or瓦斯, which is usually caused by ignition of faulty transportation equipment. From 10 to 15 per cent of miners die from falls from heights.

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**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN
The Connellsville District**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 29, 1915.

Total Ovens	In Blst.	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
200	180	Archie	W. J. Rainey	New York, N.Y.
20	180	Artificial	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	290	Baldrey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	162	Beauty	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Greensburg
100	100	Bever	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
240	158	Brinkerhoff	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Brown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	200	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
301	248	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	150	Chester	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
67	67	Cochbrook	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
407	362	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	195	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
820	940	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	240	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
383	260	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	180	Dexter	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Elgin No 1	Whirlpool Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	100	Elgin No 2	Whirlpool Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	100	Elgin Hill	W. J. Rainey	New York, N.Y.
120	115	Gilmoro	Gilmoro Coke Co.	Youngwood
124	115	Heidi No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
473	473	Heidi No 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	200	Holiday	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
9	9	Holen	Samuel J. Lohr	Youngwood
88	80	Henry Clay	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
145	140	Humphrey	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Industrie	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
495	460	Ilesberg 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
495	460	Ilesberg 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
304	280	Ilesberg 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
224	224	Litch	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	300	Lomont 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	300	Lomont 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
42	40	Love	Kingsville Mutual Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
64	55	Mahonhui	Mahonhui Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
510	540	Manhattan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
110	110	Morgan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Mt. Bradnock	W. J. Rainey	New York, N.Y.
100	100	Mt. Pleasant	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Myers	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Oliver N	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	200	Oliver N 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	Palmer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
10	10	Perry	W. J. Rainey	New York, N.Y.
400	341	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
600	508	Rainbow	W. J. Rainey	New York, N.Y.
600	500	Revere	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	120	Ripper	Shannon Coke & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Ripley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Riverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Riverton 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Riverton 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
604	620	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
156	156	Stewart	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh

HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS FOR THE STEEL WORKERS

U. S. Bureau of Labor Shows Generally Improved Conditions.

FEWER SEVEN-DAY TURNS NOW

At Many Mills Relief Crews Are Employed in Order that Employees May Have One Rest Day a Week; Report Covers Many Branches of Industry.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued its report (Buletin 158) on wages and hours of labor in the principal productive occupations in nine departments of the iron and steel industry of the United States for the year 1913. This is in continuation of a previous report on the same subject (Buletin 151), data from which are incorporated in the present report for the sake of comparison, thus providing comparative statistics on rates of wages per hour, hours of labor per week, full-time weekly earnings from 1907 to 1913 for three departments, and from 1910 to 1913 for six departments. The report is based on data for May in each year, obtained from the pay rolls of representative establishments in the various centers of the industry.

A marked increase in the rates of pay in the iron and steel industry was made in the early part of 1913. As a result, in the three departments for which reports for seven years have been obtained—blast furnaces, Bessemer converters, and bar mills—full-time weekly earnings in 1913, as shown by a combination of earnings in the principal productive occupations, were from 6.6 to 28.1 per cent higher than in any one of the six years preceding. In the remaining six departments covered by the report—open hearth furnaces, bloomery mills, plate mills, standard rail mills, sheet mills, and tin plate mills—for which reports have been obtained back to 1910 only, full-time weekly earnings in 1913 were from 3.8 to 18.3 per cent higher than in any one of the three years preceding.

Wages per hour in 1913 show a greater per cent of increase over 1907 or 1910 than do weekly earnings. In the latter, were particularly affected by the reduction in hours of labor. In the selected occupations combined, for the blast furnaces, Bessemer, and bar mill departments there are reductions in hours of labor per week of 1.6 to 2.9 per cent between 1907 and 1913, and except open hearth furnaces and plate mills all departments show a reduction in hours between 1910 and 1913.

There was a marked decrease in seven-day work between 1907 and 1913 in many establishments having put into effect a plan whereby rolling runs were provided to take the place of regular employees and thus give each employee in seven-day occupations one day of rest in each week. Blast furnaces, which must be in continuous operation day and night, seven days per week, naturally show a greater decrease in seven-day work than other departments. The proportion of seven-day workers in the principal productive occupations of blast furnaces fell from 37.2 per cent in 1907 to 7.8 per cent in 1913—a reduction of 17.4 per cent. In the Bessemer converting department, the reduction of seven-day workers was 13.2 per cent between 1907 (24.1) and 1913 (10.3). At open hearth furnaces the proportion of seven-day work varies according to the volume of business done. In this department there was a slight increase (2.1 per cent) in 1913 as compared with 1910. In bloomery mills there was a reduction of 6.5 per cent between 1910 and 1913, and in other departments the proportion of seven-day work is very small.

The wide range of full-time weekly earnings in the iron and steel industry is shown by the following list, including a few of the unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled occupations for 1913, selected from the various departments:

Blast furnaces: Laborers, \$12.43; Keepers, \$19.13; Blowers, \$26.84; Blooming mills: Bottom makers, helpers, \$19.83; Manipulators, \$27.60; Heaters, \$44.18.

Bar mills: Bundlers, \$14.05; Roughers, \$26.00; Rollers, \$60.71.

Bessemer converters: Molt cappers, \$20.25; Steel pourers, \$33.01; Vesselmen, \$41.00.

Plate mills: Shearmen's helpers, \$11.17; Tailors, sheared, \$21.36; Shearers, sheared, \$23.26.

Sheet mills: Openers, \$12.56; Doublers, \$19.21; Sheet Heaters, \$42.80.

Open hearth furnaces: Stockers, \$15.30; Stopper setters, \$27.78; Molten helpers, first, \$32.83.

Standard rail mills: Hot bed men, \$15.01; Table louvermen, \$27.51; Rollers, \$50.18.

Tin plate mills: Screen boys, \$15.91; Catchers, \$12.23; Shearers, \$26.64.

A similarity in earnings by no means indicates a similarity in full-time weekly hours; for example, it will be noticed that blast furnace keepers and sheet mill doublers have almost identical full-time weekly earnings, but the working time for those earnings differs greatly in the two occupations, the average full-time hours per week of keepers being 81.0, while that of doublers is only 42.7.

The rate of wages paid common laborers is to a large extent a trade secret from which are determined the rates for other workers. The blast furnaces have the rate for common labor is of importance beyond the limits of the occupation proper. The rate per hour is practically the same in all departments of a plant, but the earnings per day or week, of course, are determined by the number of hours worked. The average rate per hour of laborers in 1913 in the nine departments covered, by this report was \$0.183, while the average full-time hours per week ranged from 51.7 to 76.2, and the average full-time weekly earnings from \$11.51 to \$14.34.

WESTERN MARYLAND'S CUT MAY BRING ON RATE WAR

Freight Train Baltimore to Chicago is Cut; Other Roads Are Perplexed.

The rapidity with which the Western Maryland is "coming back" under its present active and aggressive management is the marvel of the railway world. It is perplexed, it has been actively spreading itself from its bases and directed by the constructive genius of President C. R. Gray, has virtually converted the \$2,650,000 deficit with which it closed the last fiscal year into a surplus during the first 10 months of the current year. And now it has executed yet another coup that is expected to redound greatly to its advantage by announcing a cut in the through travel rate between Baltimore and Chicago, a saving of \$2.40 on the miles of a differential against the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio rates.

Yet, as a Baltimore & Ohio official puts it, it would be unique in railroad history for the shore line to be accorded a differential against a longer competitor and the Baltimore-Chicago route via the Western Maryland and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie is shorter by 120 miles than that of the Baltimore & Ohio, although longer than via the Pennsylvania by 11 miles, the distances being, respectively, 802 miles, 726 and 792 miles and the standard fare \$18, which the Western Maryland has now cut to \$16, anticipating a considerable access of travel in consequence, all of which must come through the Pittsburgh gateway.

The B. & O. is perplexed by its competitors' opposition to a differential rate having been made to the trunk line association, of which all are members, hence it is accounted simply an arbitrary rate-cut and rumors of retaliatory measures to be taken by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio that may precipitate an old-fashioned rate war are rife already.

Moreover, the action of the Western Maryland is especially deplored by other roads because of the effect it will have upon the efforts now being made to secure an increase in travel rates. In justification of its course, the Western Maryland cites the fact that although its route is not the longest it is a new road with operating difficulties, considerably more difficult to operate long since by its older competitors.

Advertising to the constantly-improving financial showing of the Western Maryland is making, from figures just at hand it is noteworthy that great earnings during April last past increased \$105,485.88 over those for the corresponding month of 1914, while expenses were \$112,202.28 less, which after deducting gainfully reserved for taxes, left the gain in operating income \$18,686.14 for the month. For the 10-month period, however, the current gain was \$1,000,000 less than in 1914.

JAMESON PROMOTED

Trainmaster Here Goes to Chicago Division June 1.

T. E. Jameson, trainmaster of the Connellsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad with headquarters in this city, has been promoted to trainmaster of the Chicago division, beginning June 1.

Mr. Jameson will have his headquarters at Garfield, Ill. He will be succeeded by W. K. Yoho, assistant trainmaster of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and a nephew of J. B. Yoho, general manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad.

Mr. Jameson came here as assistant trainmaster, and following the appointment of O. L. Eaton as superintendent of the Connellsville division was made trainmaster. He is an efficient official of the company and deserving of the promotion.

Has a Record Month.

April was a record month for the Consolidated Coal Company. During the month the company delivered to the Cuyahoga Valley and to the Western Maryland at Port Covington 255,222 net tons, the largest amount for the period the records of the company show to ever have been shipped to those points.

MAP DIRECTORY OF GUYAN VALLEY COAL MINES

A map and directory of the Guyan Valley Coal mines, with information about the location and size of the 30 mines in that region, together with names of officers, number of employees, table of distances, time ratios etc., has been published by W. C. Reynolds, Hobart, West Virginia, and sells for \$1.00.

FOR SALE

Greene County Maps

Plain or colored to date with all recent coal land purchases.

Address,

B. F. Hoffacker

407 Park Ridge, Pittsburg, Pa.

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W. G. DOOLITTLE, PATENT ATTORNEY

Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 29, 1915.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
40	40	Abrahams	Abrahams Coke Company	Uniontown, Pa.
400	400	Allison No. 1	W. B. Berry Brown	New York, New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Haines	Pittsburgh
100	100	American Ovens No. 1	American Ovens Co. & Co.	Pittsburgh
148	148	American Ovens No. 2	American Ovens Co. & Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	American Ovens No. 3	The Wilkey & Peather Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
40	40	America	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Balleverton	Balleverton Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
42	42	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	20	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
42	42	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Smithfield
14	14	Buchanan	Buchanan Coke & Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	40	Byrne	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Campbell	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
80	80	Colonial No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
800	800	Colonial No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	250	Colonial No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	280	Danbo	Holloman Coke & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Donald J. & 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Dunn	The Bixler Coke & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Eddabor	Fryer Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	40	Edgar & A.	W. B. Berry Brown	Uniontown
132	132	Eleanor	Sunshine Coke & Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	20	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	McGinnisland
73	73	Endop	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
38	38	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
119	119	Garwood	Aetna-CConnellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
68	68	Genvine	Genvine Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Glenwood & A.	Fryer Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
210	210	Harkort	Westmoreland Gas Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	45	Hillside	James H. Hoover	McGinnisland
73	73	Hoop	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Hoppe	Hoppe Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Houston	Ishbel Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
140	140	Katherine	Labelle Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	200	Laddie	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
220	220	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
403	403	Leckrone	Franklin Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
518	518	Linton	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Low Photo	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Martin	Rapibus Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
202	202	Martin	Repulsive Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
900	900	Mc. Hope	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
60	60	Maryby	Edward Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
480	480	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Parshall No. 1	Parshall Coke Co.	Uniontown
94	94	Parshall No. 2	Parshall Coke Co.	Uniontown
90	90	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
101	101	Pohud	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Republie	Repulsive Iron & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
820	820	Ross	Ross Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
66	66	Rice	Rice Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
325	325	Royal	H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Searle	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
270	270	Shadrock	Taylor Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Shaylock	Taylor Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
810	810	Sterling	Consolidated O'Ville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	400	Thompson No. 1	Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	300	Thompson No. 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Washington 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
70	70	Windsor	Banning Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
70	70	Yukon	Whyl Coke Co.	Uniontown

ESTABLISHED 1872 INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Bradoc Victor

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

W. C. REYNOLDS, General Manager.

JUDGE REPPERT IS SWORN IN; COURT MAKES DECISIONS

**Injunction to Prevent Con-
struction of Gasoline
Tank Refused.**

HOLDS IT WOULD BE SAFE

If Properly Erected Such Tank Would
Not Constitute a Nuisance, Judge
Van Swearingen Declares; Opinions
Are Handled Down in Other Cases.

UNIONTOWN, June 1.—Judge E. H. Reppert at the opening of court this morning took his place on the common pleas bench of Fayette county in accordance with his appointment by Governor Brumbaugh two weeks ago. A large number of the members of the bar filled the chairs within the bar of the court room, and he was congratulated on all sides.

Judge Reppert took his oath of office this morning before Attorney Harry Detwiler, who is a notary public. The oath of officers and in the notary's office before the opening of court was held when court was opened. Deputy Prothonotary Robert N. Wright read the commission of the new judge. Judge Reppert immediately began his duties, and will preside over one of the courts next week at the opening of the June term of quarterly sessions court.

Judge Van Swearingen today handed down a decree refusing the injunction in the case of M. R. Thomas of Thomastown, Henry City township, against Dr. J. T. Jacobs. Mr. Thomas secured an injunction against Dr. Jacobs from erecting and maintaining a gasoline tank, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons, on property of Dr. Jacobs, near the store of Mr. Thomas on the National Pike.

Mr. Thomas declared that the gasoline tank would be a menace to his buildings, stating that the proposed tank would be near the railroad and tanks from trains were liable to explode if they came in contact with his property. In the opinion handed down Judge Van Swearingen discussed some length the composition and qualities of gasoline.

After giving a complete description of the proposed tank with its safety valves, the opinion states that "when so erected, equipped and maintained, the storage of gasoline in said tank and the withdrawal and sale of the same therefrom, at the proposed gas station, will be entirely safe, and no danger or hazard will result from the composition and will not constitute a nuisance."

A rule taken by Pearl Moyer upon Luke H. Frasier, guardian of Howell B. McCormick, to show cause why he should not pay her \$120 for board and maintenance furnished McCormick's wife and two children was discharged. The board was furnished under contract of the guardian, and under these circumstances the court refused to require the guardian to pay the bill.

Judgment of a justice of the peace was reversed in the appeal of James Laskay, a local florist, in the action brought against him by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry in ascertaining the minimum wage of 1913 by employing a boy under 16 years of age without procuring and keeping on file the required employment certificate. At the instance of William G. Wilson, a special deputy factory inspector, a suit in assumpsit was brought against Laskay for the collection of \$10, the minimum wage imposed by the act of the court. Judgment was entered for the Commissioner of Labor and Industry in whose name the suit was entered. An appeal was taken by Laskay.

The rule taken by the Railroad Employees Corporation, now in the hands of W. R. Scott, receiver on the McCloskey Register Company to show cause why a member of the employes should not be quashed was discharged in the court of the Railroad Employees Corporation. It was alleged by the receiver of the corporation that no affidavit of the value of the goods received had been made or filed before the writ was issued.

Judgment for the defendant not

withstanding the verdict of the jury on a point of law reserved was refused in the case of J. J. Vacek, administrator of the estate of Dementor Pecsenka, alias Elmer Buchak, deceased, against Pearl Buchak.

On March 13, 1912, Elmer Buchak took out a life insurance policy for \$400. Buchak died December 1, 1912, having signed before his death a paper authorizing the insurance company to pay the premium to Pearl Buchak, his wife. The insurance company admitted the claim, but alleged that it had been notified by the administrator of Elmer Buchak's estate that the sum was due and payable to him as administrator. An issue was framed in issue, whether Consul Vacek as the plaintiff and the wife of the defendant to determine who was entitled to the fund.

The court held in this case that the paper signed by Elmer Buchak was not a part of the agreement between Elmer Buchak and the insurance company. Pearl Buchak was not named as beneficiary in the policy, and the rule of the company permitting the insured to substitute one beneficiary for another was shown. The court decided that the paper is not force or validity whatever is testifying a liability upon the company. The only person to whom the payment of the insurance can now be made is to Consul Vacek.

Announcement was made by Judge Reppert of the resignation of Miss Elizabeth Clegg, a court stenographer, of Uniontown, was appointed to the place.

A hearing in the application for a

guardian of Miss Sarah Sinclair, aged 70, of near Flatwoods, was concluded by Judge Van Swearingen. Plaintiff testified that she is suffering from senile dementia and the court decided there was a proper case for the appointment of a guardian, but deferred the appointment. Miss Sinclair is the owner of considerable property.

In the hearing of John Ellenger of Connellsville, this morning, on a



JUDGE E. H. REPPERT

EXCURSIONISTS, DELAYED ON RAILROADS, HAVE TO WALK

Overturned Engine Delays B. & O.
Trains and Western Maryland
Blocked By Landslide.

Excursionists to Killarney Park, Ohiople and other places east of Connellsville, who missed the excursion train back Monday, had trials and tribulations before they finally reached home after walking a good part of the way.

When news reached Indian Creek that due to an overturned light engine at Williams, No. 19 due late at 10:30, would be several hours late, a party of about 90 picnickers were ferried across the river to the Western Maryland railroad to get the train home to Connellsville at 10:30. Their picnic party was over when they were safely encamped among the embankments of the Western Maryland's crack train, but alas, when they reached Glouster, the train was held up by a mile near the plant of the Friend Sand Company. There was no getting past most of the rock and earth, so most of the passengers were delayed.

Monday evening the second annual song festival was given on the high school lawn. Children from grade 1 to the high school participated.

The program of the song festival follows:

Songs of Welcome Fischer West Side Chorus

Colonial Dance Grandes 1 and 2, Second Ward

A. T. MacLean's "I'm a Freebird" Grandes 1, 2, Third Ward

Victor DeJohnette-Jumping-Jack-E-The Little Bird Grandes 1 and 2, West Side and Second

Wards

Boys' Chorus Second and Third Wards

Voice of the Woods Rubinstein in South Side Chorus

Show Me the Beads Fischer West Side Chorus

Colonial Dance Grandes 1 and 2, Second Ward

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MANY CONVICTIONS SECURED BY STATE PURE FOOD AGENT

The Prosecutions Completed
(During Year Total
1,111.)

COLLECT \$225,910 IN FINES

Expenditures for Year Were \$73,271.
Milk and Cream Show Only 10 Per Cent Illegal but Percentage Is Much Higher Among Cold Storage Goods.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The following abstract from the preliminary report of the dairy and food commissioner for the year 1914 has been issued by Commissioner James Foust.

The examinations covered 1,827 samples, including a great variety of staple foods and non-alcoholic drinks. Of these 911, or about 16 per cent, were found illegal.

This large percentage is partially explained by the practice, in the case of many groups of food, of limiting the examination to new or suspected articles. Thus milks and creams which are sampled very widely, show only 10 per cent illegal, but cold storage products which are sampled only in exceptional cases, show about 35 per cent illegal, a percentage far above the average for cold storage products in general.

That the food laws have been vigorously enforced is shown by the fact that 1,011 prosecutions for violations of these laws were terminated during the year, a considerable number of the cases having been based upon facts established the preceding year.

The nature of the abuses according to the prosecution are suggested by the statement concerning special classes of foods: the milk cases, one-third for watering, one-third for skimming; in the remainder, the fat or total solids or both were below the legal standard.

The ice cream cases were all due to a deficiency in the butter fat, containing a defect that is becoming less frequent as the enforcement of the law continues.

In the case of margarine about half of the cases were for failure to observe the licensing and marking requirements of the law, the remainder for coloring in imitation of yellow butter.

The suspicious eggs examined over one-fourth were found decomposed and unfit for consumption.

A very large proportion of the commercial cider vinegar examined were found to be either watered or diluted.

The prosecutions relative to non-alcoholic drinks prove and the like have grown largely out of the use of saccharin instead of sugar and of dyes and artificial flavors instead of the natural fruit juices and extracts.

Many fresh fruits were condemned because they had spiced and dried fruits and apples from previous because chemically preserved and sold without declaration of the fact.

Twenty-four convictions were secured for the bleaching of flour by chemical bleaches and for the adulteration of lunch counter coffees. In the case of candies the chief grounds of prosecution were the use of resinous glazes and the substitution of starch for sugar where the latter would not be seen.

The cold storage law prosecutions were in part for failure to mark these foods as legally required in part because of the advanced stage of decomposition found in a few instances.

The records from fines and licenses during the year 1914 were \$225,910.75 the expenditures \$73,271. All receipts are paid into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth and all expenditures made under specific appropriation.

CLERGYMEN DEFER ACTION

Merely Discuss Plan to Evange-
gize Bob Jones

Definite action regarding the holding of union evangelistic meetings in Connellsville was not taken at a meeting of the ministers and official boards of the different protestant churches held Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the First Baptist Church.

At the meeting, the Ministers Association, the ministers expressed their desire of holding in favor of the meeting to be held at Cedar Lanes on Saturday June 19, will be the largest ever called on the Buhl-Bethel-Oakland railroad and railroad officials say it will be greater than any railroad in the United States ever attempted to carry.

The plan will be carried to Sandusky in 12 sections of nine cars each while nearly all the traffic will be handled by the division of the Buhl-Bethel-Oakland.

Ohio will be suspended between \$6,000 and \$8,000 people will be carried and the transportation involves such problems that general passenger agent at Cleveland has taken personal charge.

DIPHTHERIA FATAL

One Child Dies, Another Stricken, in Shirley Home

Diphtheria proved fatal Friday to Beulah May 6 years old daughter of Mr and Mrs J. L. Shirley of South Connellsville and on the same day her sister's death came. Marie 5 years old was stricken with diphtheria.

Her condition is thought to be serious. The attending physician today stated that the child was getting along very nicely and hopes for her recovery were bright.

Beulah May Shirley was taken ill a week ago Saturday and died Friday afternoon about 1 o'clock. The interment took place Friday at Youngsburg.

The funeral party drove overland. In addition to her parents she is survived by two sisters Hazel Marie and Dorothy Alice Shirley. The child's father is chief engineer for the Connellsville Water Company.

CONFER DEGREES

Mystic Council Holds Big Boom Session; State Officers Present

Degrees were conferred on a large class of candidates at a meeting of Mystic Council Junior Order O U A M Friday. First, second and third degree work was done by the new team under Captain E W Lloyd Sr.

Address was made by State Councilor D K. Horner of Aliquippa and Organizer H E Hicks of Uniontown. The young degree team was highly complimented and it was reported that its services would be required at Yukon on June 10 to instigate a new council.

Mystic Council is in fine shape at present all degrees of 10 per cent in membership having been reported since the first of the year.

Farmers to Meet

The committee appointed to arrange places for holding the farmers institute of Fayette county will be held Tuesday afternoon June 8 at 1 o'clock in the county commissioners office. Uniontown, Alliances, Aliances and Farmers Club are asked to send delegates to the meeting.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in the Weekly Courier

SCOTTDALE ELKS HOSTS AT ENJOYABLE BANQUET

Brothers from all over Western Pennsylvania Royalty Entertained Connellsville There Strong

About 300 attended the annual banquet of the Scottdale Lodge No. 17 P. O. D. at the Elk's home Friday night, among them visitors from Greensburg, Jeannette, Mount Pleasant, Uniontown, Brownsville, Donora, Johnstown, Charleroi, New Kensington, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and other towns. They say that it was a jolting success in putting it mildly.

Dr C W McKee of Scottdale was toastmaster and a very capable one at that. After introducing Secretary James J Keegan the annual presentation to the retiring exalted ruler was made, with the watch chain W. S. McKee.

Addressees were made by John W Carr Pittsburgh, Carl W. McKee Pittsburgh, Matthew Welsh whose subject was the Philippine Islands.

K. K. McQuarrie, Uniontown, A. C Stein Pittsburgh, J H Immer, Donora and J B Millard of Connellsville who gave the familiar 11 o'clock toast.

The Elk's quartet of Uniontown is headed by C T Lewis of Scottdale.

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GOOD ROADS DAY GETS 5,750 OUT IN THIS COUNTY

State Highway Officials De-lighted Over Fayette's Showing.

FINE WORK DONE NEAR HERE

Work Started by the Connellsville Automobile Club is Carried On Successfully in Every District, Better Highways Will be Outcome

Approximately 5,000 men were at work on the roads in Fayette county last week. It is estimated that the work accomplished if paid for in labor would cost about \$10,000. Perhaps a thousand women aided by serving lunch to the workers. At least 500 teams were at work, in addition to many scrapers and a dozen steam rollers.

An announcement was made that in conjunction with the movement that the state has authorized the expenditure of \$21,500 for the improvement of roads in this district. With the exception of \$8,000 which is to be spent on the road from Somerfield east, all is to be expended for improvements in Fayette county. The figures obtained by the state highway officials in this county show the following amounts and teams worked in the various townships:

Township	Men Working	Teams
Connellsville	300	2
Brownsville	100	12
Braddock	130	12
Bethel	100	10
Franklin	90	12
Georges	600	60
German	120	10
Henry Clay	120	10
Harrison	100	10
Lawrence	75	10
Lexington	250	10
Monalten	120	10
Nicholson	200	10
North Union	100	10
Perry	100	10
Roxane	100	10
Slatlick	75	10
South Union	90	10
Springfield	100	10
Springhill	100	10
Stevens	100	10
Upper Tyrone	140	10
Washington	150	10
Wharton	90	10

A tour over the roads in the vicinity of Connellsville Wednesday afternoon showed that much good had been accomplished by the Good Roads Day activity. To complete what the brave began yesterday in the Pennsylvanian district at least will require at least a day more of work but that the highways have been improved to an extent that would seem impossible in a single day. Supervisor I. P. Crossland of Bullskin township has promised his help and his regular force will complete the work.

The day proved ideal for work on the roads. The lowering skies and cool temperature made it possible to do a good day's work in comparative comfort. The volunteer workers were especially glad on this account but those who stuck the day out were learning hard on their spades and picks when getting time off.

There is a "broken back in evidence today, and blistered hands are common."

The only mishap of the day occurred late yesterday afternoon when one of Contractor John Duggan's big steam rollers after working all day on the McCoy Spring road ran part way down the embankment on the garbage plant. The big machine stopped with the two front wheels hanging over the embankment and one of the rear rollers just off the road. It could not get back of its own power because of the peculiar position it was in and a double team of horses proved of little aid. For over two hours the workers on the scene tried to get the roller to move the roller back to the road but it was finally necessary to bring Mr. Duggan's other roller from beyond Trotter a distance of about three miles, to aid in the rescue work. There is a 30-foot incline down to the yard of the garbage plant at that point over which the roller narrowly escaped falling.

Incidentally, the McCoy Spring road has been transformed into a regular boulevard as far as L. S. Glider's country place. The entire stretch was filled and rolled and the road is now smooth and hard.

Owing to the congested condition of the Sunday school it was decided to convert the present parsonage into a Sunday school room and buy a new parsonage. The committee will report favorable to the general church board and the deal for the parsonage will be closed soon.

The road between Davidson and Bradford was improved greatly during the day and liberal applications of crushed stone put the Swaukton road in great shape.

In especially bad shape were cut down about two feet each with plows and scarpers, at least 100 hollow places were filled in and a good portion of the road rounded up so as to make it drain better in the future. Mayor R. Marietta bossed a settler all day at this point.

John F. Tracy furnished 26 men to work on the road between Iron Bridge and McColly. Supervisor King, supervisor of the school, and two men Aaron and Carl, who had the men to and from the place, Samuel McGoogin with a double team hauled ashes to the road. In Bullskin No. 2 Supervisor William Hay with a force of men did work. Teams were furnished by several men.

The road between Davidson and Bradford was improved greatly during the day and liberal applications of crushed stone put the Swaukton road in great shape.

The much-needed work will be given the workers of Connellsville, where at least 200 men and about 15 teams worked throughout the day. The road running off at Trotter and connecting with the limestone hill road was leveled off with coke ash and rolled the gullies in the limestone hill road were filled in about a mile of road beyond the paving at Leisenring. No road was improved, the Wheeler road was in fair bottom shape and there was much other good work accom-

Councilman John Duggan worked all day. Ed Duggan ran a steam roller. C. B. Parks superintended the work at Leisenring. Supervisor Isaac Colbert, William W. Porter and William H. Woods had all the men at work in the various districts.

The Dux Park Community Club did good work on the boulevard and the Connellsville Automobile Club has promised that what work remains to be done on this road will be done by the club.

Much credit given the suffragettes who served a fine lunch to the men at work in the various districts. There was plenty for all.

SMITHFIELD May 28—Old Brumfieldtown has reason to be proud of the results accomplished on Good Roads Day. Coming as it did on the same day set by the borough council Clean-Up Day, the citizens responded nobly and the old town got a renovating as it has not had since a remodeling as it has not had since incorporation.

Fifty men also helped teams and four ladies engaged in the good work. Considering that there was no systematic organization and the project now they accomplished wonders. If the work had been done on a cash basis it would have cost the borough \$150. Following is a list of those who worked:

The teams belonging to Benjamin Monooth, J. H. Miller, O. S. Vane, Peathers & Morris, A. C. Kiger and Thomas Moore.

Workers J. W. Abraham, H. R. Sackett, M. S. Sackett, G. A. Whited, Samuel Whitstone, A. J. Smith, Samuel Sutcliffe, Ernest Rundt, L. O. West, Charles Wise, A. Howard Rev. W. M. Bracken, Rev. W. M. Bracken, Stanley Smith, E. F. Black, D. P. Jones, H. O. Noll, Dr. W. T. Messmeyer, John Measured George Campbell, C. D. Crow, William Crow, Grant Montelith, John Montelith, James Jenkins, Wallace Show, Curtis Show, Attorney E. D. Field, Edward Campbell, A. J. Sutton, E. Brooks, Joseph Abrahams, Ray Feather, J. D. Smith, Joseph Jones, Dr. Nathaniel E. R. O. Noll, C. H. Hahn (aged 13 years), Earl Breckin, P. O. Brown, William Abraham, William Kiger, woman that worked Mrs. S. A. John on Hannah Young Anna Bulley Miss Margaret Sutton.

A NATIONAL CELEBRATION

Star Spangled Banner to be Sung Throughout County July 4

PHILADELPHIA May 28—The Star Spangled Banner will be sung all over the United States on noon on the Fourth of July, according to the plans of the committee which is arranging for a national cel bration of Independence Day.

I am sending the base of the monument and mounting the flagpole which I

had built for the Society of

Colonial Dames in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies from various parts of Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania witnessed the presentation of the monument to the city of Alexandria. Many of those present will take part tomorrow in the unveiling of a similar monument at Washington.

Workers J. W. Abraham, H. R. Sackett, M. S. Sackett, G. A. Whited, Samuel Whitstone, A. J. Smith, Samuel Sutcliffe, Ernest Rundt, L. O. West, Charles Wise, A. Howard Rev. W. M. Bracken, Rev. W. M. Bracken, Stanley Smith, E. F. Black, D. P. Jones, H. O. Noll, Dr. W. T. Messmeyer, John Measured George Campbell, C. D. Crow, William Crow, Grant Montelith, John Montelith, James Jenkins, Wallace Show, Curtis Show, Attorney E. D. Field, Edward Campbell, A. J. Sutton, E. Brooks, Joseph Abrahams, Ray Feather, J. D. Smith, Joseph Jones, Dr. Nathaniel E. R. O. Noll, C. H. Hahn (aged 13 years), Earl Breckin, P. O. Brown, William Abraham, William Kiger, woman that worked Mrs. S. A. John on Hannah Young Anna Bulley Miss Margaret Sutton.

Young Porter is the son of Nathaniel Porter Sr. and his well known young farmer. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Porter will reside at the Carter farm in Luray township about three miles from Brownsville.

An egg valued at \$1,000 was left by James V. Vance of Smithfield who died last Saturday according to state news made today when his will was presented to the Probate Court of the Circuit Court of Smithfield.

The husband was left to Mrs. Anna Vance the widow for use during her lifetime or so long as she retains my widow. Upon her death or marriage the property goes to James Vance's grandson Mrs. Vance also given the furnishings of the house and \$1,000 in cash. The residence estate left to James V. Vance is now receiving the right however for the homestead, bathhouse to be accepted with some from the trust on the will. All will come to December 3 and will be sold by W. S. Leach and Jesse A. Leach.

G. W. Greenwood of Dunbar was appointed receiver for the United Supply Company a subsidiary concern of the United Ice Brick Company to do the assets at \$2,411.71 and the indebtedness \$12,811.95.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR RAIL BUSINESS IN U. S. SUMMARIZED

Statistics Indicate That Peak of Production Has Been Reached.

NEW RAIL MILLS UNLIKELY

However Despite the Large Theoretical Capacity of American Manufacturers Output Would be Diminished in Event of a Sturdy Boom

Are the steam railroads of the United States going forward with the grand program of building through which in 50 years they have gridironed this country from ocean to ocean and from lakes to the gulf? asks the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade, and continues:

As they keep up the track laying rates of increase which distinguished their first half-century of national existence?

Have they led the American steel rail industry to touch its tonnage output apex and if so has it begun to decline?

Is the theoretical mill capacity for making steel rails in the United States, which now have reached some 40 million tons, so great that it never will be tested, finally, under a demand that will tax it to the utmost?

These questions have been agitating the minds of steel rail mill owners, railroad managers and the keenest sighted among the country's business men for several years. Whether all these questions can be answered is itself a broad question. But here we are given interesting data which may tend to throw some light upon the subject.

A annual rail consumption may not be measured over roughly by ascertaining the miles of new track laid each year solely for large part of the new rails produced every twelve-month goes into track renewals or repairs. However one may gather an idea from the rate of railroad track expansion by comparing the yearly tracklaying as reported by the best authorities. In 1890 when the total mileage of American railroads included only 2 miles down to June 30, 1912, as reported officially by the Interstate Commerce Commission, when 49,858 miles of single track 371,237.72 miles of all kinds of steam railroad track were in operation in a far cry. In 1912 Great Britain possessed 23,141 miles Germany 37,655 miles and France 31,213 miles. But when are added to that stupendous American total, now nearly three years ago, 90,000 miles of long submarine and elevated railroad track all over the country, also requiring renewals, one finds a difficult task confronting him should he undertake to calculate the steel rail consumption in new track alone of this country year by year.

Yet divesting the track-laying statistics of their bulk by reducing them to a comprehensible basis by measuring their totals in miles against the country's census, ascertain population one may get a fairly basis of comparison such as is presented by the following table showing miles of railroad operated in years named 1890 1 mile to 1,628 population 1870 1 mile to 7,8 population 1880 1 mile to 17,8 population 1890 1 mile to 31,213 population 1910 1 mile to 67,622 population

Further references will be made later on this table.

Another method whereby the production of rails may be comprehended in a manner is to measure it by the number of pounds apportioned to each member of the population of the county. This slates method permits of ready comparison with production statistics of other lines of business thus tending to show whether rail production has kept pace with these other more generally used products. The figures for the population of the United States in each year selected are taken from the government census while for 1911 the population figure is a government estimate as of July 1 of that year. The all kinds of steel and iron production figures for 1914 are not yet available. Here with the figures for 1910 we see that the total rail production each tenth year beginning with 1860 which really marks the opening of our railroad expansion on a large scale, is the pig iron production in each tenth year and the corresponding population figures.

Year	Rails	Pig Iron (In gross tonnes)	Popu- lation (In gross tonnes)
1860	1,300	11,000	7,8
1870	5,771	18,587.51	14,777
1880	4,10,21	20,155.78	24,711
1890	1,885,407	1,8,70	31,70
1900	1,885,182	11,994.7	11,780
1910	1,94,003	28,781.4	1,1,11
1914	4,11,281		

These figures furnish the groundwork upon which have been culled the following statistics of per capita output in pounds of various iron and steel products in each tenth year since 1860:

Year	Rails	Pig Iron	Sugar Steel
1860	1,300	11,000	7,8
1870	5,771	18,587.51	14,777
1880	4,10,21	20,155.78	24,711
1890	1,885,407	1,8,70	31,70
1900	1,885,182	11,994.7	11,780
1910	1,94,003	28,781.4	1,1,11
1914	4,11,281		

It will be noted that while the pig iron per capita decreased 10 per cent in 1914 from the 1910 figures the steel rail per capita decreased over twice as much or 47 per cent. In the last column it will be seen that the "hard times" of the middle 90's affected permanent construction so severely that from 1870 to 1914 consumption in 1870 of 11,011 pounds it fell to 11,511 pounds in 1910. While during the same period steel rail per capita rose from 67.42 pounds in 1870 to 103.31 pounds in 1910 possibly under the stimulus of low prices existing from price war between two leading rail makers.

While the first period of rapid railroad expansion in the United States is embraced within the decade com-

mencing with 1860 or from 9,000 miles to 30,000 miles in 1870 yet again nearly 22,000 miles was added in the next decade beginning with 1880. Up to this latter decade all the rails laid had been iron rails a varying portion of which had been imported. But in 1867 Bessemer steel rails to the amount of 2,277 gross tons were manufactured here bringing \$166 a ton at the works in Pennsylvania dropping to \$164 in 1870, to \$152 in 1880 and to \$102 in 1890. Following 1890 a general period of reduced securities speculation prevailed during which the metals also increased 50 per cent in five years. But such a rapid pace could not last and the severe panic of 1893 was the natural result. In 1870 only one railroad had been built to the Pacific ocean and it had been in operation just one year. In the latter part of the '70's railside buildings again was resumed with the rapid growth in the area of steel manufacture which then sold for about \$16 a ton from 1870 to 1880 about 22,000 miles of track were laid.

But the astonishing total of 70,000 miles was laid in the decade from 1880 to 1890 largely in the building west more than the three leading European nations had built in 50 years. Such was the demand for iron that in 1880 imports averaged 1,242,500 tons and in 1892 this was 2,000,000 tons. And this too in face of an American protective tariff of 25% on Bessemer rails in 1880 bringing \$87.62 a ton. But after that year the price at American mills declined rapidly until \$28.50 a ton was the 1885 average and the tariff had been reduced to \$17 a ton. In the mean time imports of rails had declined to 1,000 tons in 1885 but with the continuation of another spurt of railroad building imports increased in 1888 to 12,830 tons never again to reach the 100,000 ton figure.

In the 20 years from 1870 to 1890 5,000 miles reached the Pacific coast and others were well upon their way there. But since 1890 it has not been found necessary to add so rapidly to our railroad mileage. In 1893 only 2.4 percent was added although the total mileage was 11,000 miles. In 1895 a little over 3 per cent was added and in 1900 only a trifle over 3 per cent was added in trackage while the steel mills increased their output 20 per cent. In 1897 American steel mills began to go out after foreign rail business that year exporting 118,121 tons. But in 1908 was the year when during a bitter trade fight between the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh and the United Steel Company of Cleveland, the price of steel hit the lowest point in the history of American production \$17.62 a ton and exports jumped to 1,019,904 tons. Since and including 1897 to and including 1913 American steel rail mills have produced 48,691,121 tons of rails of all kinds and have exported an aggregate of 7,082,261 tons, while only 57,162 tons have been imported into this country.

Referring back to the first table published in this last study of rails in 1890 the Niles of Railroad Operation in the Niles of Railroads Operated in Long Name'd. It may be pointed out that although in 1860 the ratio of miles to population was 1 to 391 to which it had fallen from the ratio of 1 to 375 in 1850 yet in 1910 the ratio again had advanced to 1 to 279 which is only a slight difference from that of 1890. In other words, in proportion to population the railroads in their track building in 1910 were simpler holding the ratio achieved in the 50 years previous. In this same connection it might be observed in the article headed Output Per Capita in Pounds that when the per capita of 4 rail miles in 1911 declined to 41 pounds it fell below the figure for an year noted back to 1860 indicating even 1850 which was 42.50 pounds.

Slight though the evidence appears it would seem that the new truck construction of steel rails has fallen considerably since 1890. However, much of the old tonnage purchased since that date must have been used in repairs and renewals in prop track. And this cannot appear an encouraging feature of railroad building to steel rail mills.

There are those who take much the same view of the American steel rail industry as this is taken of the Argentine iron and steel industry. The because of the high theoretical cost of steel rails in the United States it is the general opinion prevailing among the railroads that the railroad demand now seen limited as does the governments demand for armor plate for her war vessels. These cities hold it with the present huge rolling capacity only a few months work by each of the dozen or more rail mills will supply all the rails needed by all the railroads of the country. In any one year especially such as the current one all of them, which are not arranged anywhere near the high grade of 1906 when 8,977,587 tons were rolled, shows it. It must be remembered that in every rail mill in the country we are suddenly suddenly to its utmost output limit often times of finished steel also would be in demand. Hence that would not be enough long steel available from works furnaces to keep the rail mills full and the heavy rolling mills occupied at the same time. However, even to the point surpassing that attained in the kind of day slight chance would be afforded the rail mills exclusively to attain their theoretical producing capacity in anything like a practical manner.

In the meantime it is altogether unlikely that further building of mills for the production of ordinary round and section steel mills will be thought of by a nation in its present financial condition. Some have replaced their straight rail mills with combination blast and rail mills and others have enlarged their finishing mill capacity at the expense of course of rail mill expansion.

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MOUNTAIN TOWNS LOOKING FOR BIG RAILROAD YARDS

Rockwood May Become the Western Maryland Terminal.

CONFLUENCE ALSO HAS HOPES

Indications are that Tracts from the Fairmont Branch Will be Developed from B & O Rail by a Connection in the Potowmaki Valley

more likely the latter will be the freight crew terminal. At Rockwood the coal coming from Somerset County would be delivered to the Western Maryland. It is possible that arrangements will be made enabling the Western Maryland to use the low grade line of the Baltimore & Ohio and calling its tracks from Rockwood to Garrett.

PARAPHRASES ADDRESS

See Fourth Column of Railroads as Lincoln Would

If Abraham Lincoln would review the developments which has taken place and consider the progress which has been made since his day in the Republic which he loved so sincerely to perpetuate it would be in the opinion of a friend of mine that he would have liked the thought of the same spirit of fairness for the American railroads in the consideration of the problems involved in the adjustment of the C. & O. and the B. & O. railroads and built along the lines of the same spirit of fairness for the American railroads in the consideration of the problems involved in the adjustment of the C. & O. and the B. & O. railroads and built along the lines of the same spirit of

In line with this thought Mr. Hale has prepared for President Lincoln's Funeral a speech address as follows:

I am sure and ten years ago our fathers brought forth this nation containing within its bosom an embryo of a nation which did not then exist. The world is anxious to know what we are doing. In a great economic war testing whether our industry or any industry can succeed. We have to decide whether our great steel highways built and operated as private companies are supervisory by the government can succeed. We have to decide whether our great public purpose can succeed. We are engaged in a great economic war testing whether our industry or any industry can succeed. We have to decide whether our great steel highways built and operated as private companies are supervisory by the government can succeed. We have to decide whether our great public purpose can succeed. We are engaged in a great economic war testing whether our industry or any industry can succeed. 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